

WEEKLY CORVALLIS GAZETTE.  
OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE  
OFFICIAL PAPER FOR BENTON COUNTY  
Corvallis, Jan. 10, 1879.

THE ICE-BLOCKADE.

The editor of the Daily Oregonian, in the issue of the 8th inst., fully realizes that there is an ice blockade on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, and at once begins to talk about building wagon roads to the Dalles or Astoria, as the only means of escape from this new fearful dilemma, but which formerly Portlanders but "little care for."

Now, in all seriousness, and candor, why cannot the editor of the Oregonian accept the "situation," and turn his attention to the most natural, as well as the most practical means of escape from these terrible ice-blockades, which not only cut off Portland, but the entire commercial interests of this rapidly growing young State? What is the use of talking about building wagon roads through impassable mountains, when sixty miles of railroad, from the "Heart of the valley," will give Portland an outlet to the Pacific ocean forever free from ice blockades?

Sooner or later the Oregonian will have to acknowledge there is such a place as Yaquina Bay—and that it is the natural key to the grain-fields of the Willamette valley. The Yaquina harbor, in its natural state, is far superior to what that of Charleston, and many other important harbors along the Atlantic coast; were before being improved. A comparatively small outlay, on the part of government, will make Yaquina Bay the best harbor between San Francisco and Puget Sound. Facts are stubborn things, and it is useless for even a great paper, like the Oregonian, to imagine that its scoffs will be sufficient to prevent, for all time to come, the people from seeing their own best interests. The commerce of this State demands an outlet to the ocean, and that outlet can be secured through Yaquina Bay, and will be, all opposition to the contrary. The most important step in this direction, and for which our Senators and Representatives should labor, is a breakwater at Cape Foulweather, four miles north of entrance to Yaquina Bay. But we did not intend to write a homily on Yaquina Bay, but simply to give our readers the Oregonian's wall over the ice-blockade, as follows:

We are now shut in by ice for the first time in four years. It is not only four years, taking an average for a long period, that our rivers are thus obstructed. Formerly we cared little for it. To the general community the inconvenience was small, for there were few travelers, and the necessity of the country was not so extensive as to make a little interruption of it a serious thing. Portland didn't care much for the occasional mid-winter suspension, and the country and towns up and down the Columbia river really had little to do at this time of year, so we all got on comfortably enough and didn't worry much about it. But conditions have so changed that this interruption of communication is becoming both inconvenient and irksome as well as a serious drawback to the country. When the main avenues of our commerce are closed for a fortnight—we begin to feel more keenly how important it is that provision be made to overcome the obstacles thus interposed, and the railroad question under this view grows much in importance. It is not likely that we shall very soon see things done which will prevent the winter blockades; but Portland's growth in wealth, population and commercial importance will ultimately place her where her own resources will enable her to take care of this matter. It is much the fault of this city that the matter of common roads up and down the Columbia river has hitherto been neglected. Portland has not done enough in this behalf on her own account; indeed the city has virtually done nothing nor have the delegations sent by our county to the legislative body done their duty effectually in this behalf. The wagon road should long precede the railroad, and usually does, and though the railroad is not yet in our power the wagon road certainly is. Wagon roads from Portland to The Dalles and from Portland to Astoria would be of great service at a time like this, and in fact would be of use at all seasons of the year. To many it will just seem quite absurd that we should be putting in so strong claims for a railroad, and yet should thus far have neglected to provide a wagon road on a main route to facilitate communication by ordinary methods. Though the railroad is not yet built, nor even in a very promising way we need not be cut off as we are from intercourse. That is so in our own fault. Proper energy and enterprise on the part of Portland would effect important results in the matter of keeping open communication. If we had a freeze every winter there is no doubt something would have been done long ago. But as it is, we don't expect freezing weather, or at most think it uncertain. Our condition is a good deal like that related in the account of the "Arkansas traveler."

The house couldn't be covered when it rained, and when it didn't rain no roof was wanted. We can't construct roads when a freeze is upon us, and when the rivers are open it is much easier and quicker to travel by steamboat. Hence we do nothing from year to year in the direction of roadmaking, and when we are ice-bound we resolve that something ought to be done, only to find it when navigation opens and think no more about till we are bottled up again.

Portland had a lively blaze on New Year's eve. The fire was soon under control—but thieves made good use of the confusion, and laid in large supplies for the winter, including household goods, wearing apparel, etc.

Carrying the U. S. mails between Portland and Vancouver, is a perilous undertaking, during an ice-blockade. Two young men, Messrs. Troupe and Goodhue, in such an attempt, spent last Monday night, among much ice, in a small boat, and came near losing their lives.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR YAQUINA R. R.

The ice-blockades of the Willamette and Columbia rivers, which are liable to be annual, and continue from one to six weeks, should be sufficient to arouse the people of this State to the imperative necessity of an ocean outlet forever free from ice-blockade. Such an outlet is at hand, in the very center of the great Willamette valley. This is not news to the readers of the GAZETTE, but we think it a very proper time to remind our frozen-in metropolitan neighbors that we cannot deeply sympathize with them in their distress, so long as a remedy is within their reach. No amount of dredging on "improvement" of the lower Willamette and Columbia rivers can prevent ice-blockades, but a small outlay of capital will insure to the commerce of this State an outlet to the sea, independent of these ice-blockades.

It is now a fixed fact that the west side road will be pushed to Corvallis, next season, and that ten miles of the Corvallis and Yaquina railroad will be completed, during next summer. It has been decided to make the Yaquina road standard gauge, as a saving to the farmers, and as a matter of convenience in the transmission of cars from one road to the other. Why not take hold of this Yaquina road and complete it to tide-water next season, also? It would be one of the grandest moves that could be made for the commerce of this State. It would greatly shorten the distance between Portland and San Francisco, and give a new impetus to travel during the winter season.

As an indication of how the ice-blockade affects Portland, and this is just the beginning, we take the following brief extract from the Daily Bee, 3rd inst:

"Since the suspension of navigation on the Willamette and Columbia rivers business is more than usually dull in the city, and hotels are not so crowded as ordinarily."

THE SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, July 8th, 1878.

ED. GAZETTE: The Supreme Court convened on Monday, and organized by selecting Judge Kelly for Chief Justice, with Judges Boise and Prim as Associate Justices. Judge Kelly wears the honor of being Chief Justice on account of being the oldest man—he being three months older than Judge Boise. The court is now in running order, and took up the case of Jesse Dodge, vs. Marden and Knott, from Jackson county, yesterday. The case was argued by E. B. Watson and J. A. Stratton for the appellants, and Strahan and Barnett for the respondents.

To-day the court will examine the applicants for admission to the bar. The class this year is composed of twelve bright, intelligent looking young men, who appear to have been good students.

There appears to be four cases from Benton county to wit: Jones vs. Perry, Renshaw vs. Nash, Reed vs. Gentry, and Smith vs. Harris. As soon as any decisions are made, I will post you.

NO WAR WITH RUSSIA.

When England undertook to chastise the Amir of Afghanistan for his insolence to the Empress of the Indians, wise men predicted that Russia would espouse the cause of the Amir, and that the great battle between England and Russia would be fought in Central Asia. Wiser men said that Russia was too poor to commence such a contest—that the widespread influence of Socialism in the Muscovite empire, the deep-seated hatred of Nobles as well as peasants were busy fomenting hatred to the Czar's government, made it dangerous for the Czar to engage in such a war at the present time.

England, too, was in no condition for a great war; her commercial supremacy being threatened by American competition, and her military operations being out of employment to a greater extent than has been known for many years. But English statesmen realized that Russia was even less able for such a war than themselves, and so the British troops marched for the northern passes, have conquered the Khanate, driving the Amir into exile, and very possibly British rule will be permanently sustained at Cabul.

Russia has lifted no hand to make good her implied promise of assistance and support. The deposed ruler may go to St. Petersburg and live upon Muscovite charity, but there is no prospect of war. England holds her own stoutly, having dared and done all she engaged to do, while Russia remains passive under circumstances that must be very trying to her rulers and her people.

STEPPING UP.—The Roseburg Independent, in speaking of Judge Rice's marriage, says: "Hon. W. S. Rice, once schoolmaster in Roseburg, but now Probate Judge of Multnomah county, was married at Corvallis, Christmas day, to Miss Emma Thayer, niece of the Governor."

W. B. Laewell was not financially involved as first reported.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

SALEM, January 6, 1879.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Fearful, perhaps, that the fact may have escaped your notice, I would call your attention to the fact that since I wrote you last, another year, with its mingled hopes and fears, has dawned upon this unsuspecting world. Old Father Time spits on his hands anew, and, giving his trousers another hitch, plunges on in his endless round of anticipations and realizations of 1879. He has touched off the cannon of Time, and from its muzzle has darted out the smiling new year, as with a heavy heart and reluctance interspersed with bright hopes for the future, he spikes his gun for the coming twelve months with the joys and sorrows of 1878. Turn backward with us for a moment, kind reader, and see if with us, you cannot but acknowledge that while perhaps you met with some grievous disappointments and drained perhaps the cup of sorrow to its very dregs, are there not some oasis to which you can revert with pleasure? Aye, even more. Lay aside, if possible, your varied prejudices and confess that during the year just closed you tasted more of the sweets of life than of its bitter. Have you not been blessed in many ways and can you not see that after all, the sorrows were justly meted out by Him who doth all things well? May a kind Heaven smile upon us all during the ensuing era of time and teach us to submit as gracefully as circumstances will permit to its sorrows and disappointments, and acknowledge, with thankful hearts, its pleasures and its joys. New Year's Day was indeed a gala day at the capital and the pleasing custom of making New Year's calls was more generally observed than ever before. The gentlemen, young and old, alike dressed in their best store clothes, sallied forth about noon in couples, trios or groups, and passed the afternoon in calling upon their lady friends, who, with almost one accord, kept open house and received them with a cordial hospitality that made the day one long to be remembered by all participants. The tables were fairly loaded down with the dainties of city life, and the callers were wine, dined and made much of, until when the round was completed they went home feeling much as if their waistbands were buttoned, and only too glad to seek some sequestered spot free from feminine allurements and enchantment they could throw themselves upon a bed, and unbuttoning, could take one or more good, long breaths. There were but a very few places where even eggnog was served, and the boys all went home without the assistance of either policeman or wheelbarrow.

Outside of New Year's festivities Salem has been remarkably quiet during the past week. The local reporters have been compelled to scratch gravel right lively in order to fill the columns of our respective newspapers. Such being the case your correspondent has nothing startling to communicate in the way of news. The Investigating Committee has come and gone and their report has created dismay in the Democratic stronghold. The Bourbon organs know not what to do with it. They cannot, of course, uphold it for the simple reason that they had their "ins" during the eight years under review. Neither can they ignore it entirely for figures won't lie, and hence they are, as a general thing, giving it a severe letting alone, hoping that time will work all things even. Those who are personally attacked are taking matters as philosophically as circumstances will permit, imagining perhaps it will prove a nine days' wonder and cease. In this, however, they may find themselves at fault. It is a blighting exposure, at best, and can but have its beneficial influence on Oregon politics for years to come.

By the way, an event transpired in Portland, a few days since, of deep interest to the Masonic fraternity, of which no notice has appeared in print, and it is well worthy of especial mention. Members of the Order require no explanation of the fact that "a thirty-third" among the mystic tie is an honor much to be desired and attained by but a chosen few. There are, perhaps, not to exceed one hundred Masons in the United States who are in possession of the thirty-third degree; it being one that seeks the brother, whose knowledge of Masonry would teach him that nothing can be gained by seeking it. It is, indeed, the pinnacle of the Masonic structure, and up to the 27th day of last month there were but two "thirty-thirds" in Oregon, viz: Hon. J. C. Ainsworth and Col. John Mc Craken, of Portland, and but five on the Pacific slope. The members are elected at the tri-annual convocations held in Washington City, consisting

of thirty-three delegates who are elected for life. Fortunate, honored, distinguished, indeed, is he who by the unanimous vote of that body is deemed worthy of receiving the degree which can be secured only by the most meritorious conduct and the strictest adherence to Masonic principles. At the last triennial convocation, however, three new members were elected from this jurisdiction, embracing Oregon, and Washington, Idaho and Montana Territories. Those who were thus highly honored were Hon. R. P. Earhart, of this city, Prof. I. W. Pratt, of Portland, and Dr. E. I. Bailey, of the U. S. A., now stationed at Vancouver, who on Friday evening, Dec. 27, at the Masonic Hall, in Portland, attained this the crowning point in the Ancient Order.

The occasion was one of more than passing importance, it being the first time that that degree was ever conferred on the northwest coast, and its deep solemnity and grand culminating principles made it an event never to be forgotten by the favored few who participated in the ceremonies. The affair wound up with a banquet at Sol's, which was keenly appreciated by all fortunate enough to be present. The occasion was honored with the presence of Capt. Lawson of the U. S. Navy, a "thirty-third," now stationed on Puget Sound, Washington Territory, who assisted in conferring the degree. It may be years before a like auspicious event occurs in our midst.

Last Saturday evening M. L. Chamberlain, D. D. G. M. of this district, accompanied by several members of the Odd Fellows' Lodges of this city and Portland, went up to Turner station for the purpose of installing the officers of Fidelity Lodge No. 36. The affair passed off very pleasantly and closed with a cold collation, spread in the room beneath the hall, to which all present did ample justice. Deputy Sheriff Church, of Multnomah county, came up Saturday evening, having in charge J. K. Mercer, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Oregon penitentiary, for killing A. C. McDonald of Portland—the circumstances of which are, no doubt, familiar to all. The prisoner was dressed in his customary faultless manner and, when leaving the car, drew on his kids with his usual sang froid, apparently heedless of the severity of his sentence. The fact of his pleading guilty to manslaughter the Sunday Call asserts, excludes all possibility of executive clemency, the President of the United States alone having the power to pardon him. This, we are informed, is not the fact, the Governor still holding the pardoning power, but the chances of again being a free man are decidedly against him, and confinement will, no doubt, shorten his life materially.

The members of the Kinross Vocal Club of this city are making rapid strides in improvement, and an elementary class will be organized, at an early day.

Oliver Lodge No. 18, I. O. O. F., will hold a public installation of their officers on the 14th inst., which promises to be a very pleasant affair, including addresses, supper and perhaps a ball.

The indications of another Indian outbreak in Eastern Oregon, during the present year, are too apparent to be agreeable. The residents of Union and Umatilla counties are taking time by the forelock and organizing into military companies with a view to self-protection, commissions having already been issued to the officers of four different companies. It is to be hoped that, should another outbreak occur, the struggle will be short and decisive.

The Supreme Court will meet in this city to-day, the judges and officers being already in the city. Several very important cases are to come up for decision at their hands.

J. B. Hirsch, Esq., an old and respected citizen of this city, died on Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness. Deceased was a brother of Hon. Ed. Hirsch, State Treasurer, and Hon. Sol. Hirsch, Senator from Multnomah county, and a man highly esteemed by all who knew him and one who enjoyed the confidence and respect of business circles, in which he was preeminent for many years. His remains were taken to Portland for burial.

A number of Salem Odd Fellows contemplate going to Stayton, next Saturday evening, to assist in installing the officers of the Lodge at that place.

RATHER HUMILIATING.—The Western Star, of the 3rd inst., says: "It is with mingled feelings of humiliation and pride that we refer to the report"—of the investigating committee. Guess there is more of the former than the latter, however. The showing is not a very pleasing one for the party which made such a flourish of trumpets about honesty, some eight years since, with Gov. Grover in the lead. "Organized fees" did the work most effectually.

SUCCESSFUL RESUMPTION.

The following extracts from special dispatches to the Oregonian show how resumption is regarded in the great commercial centers of our nation:

New York, Dec. 2.—Flags are flying everywhere, because of resumption, yet there is nothing at the treasury, banks nor any of the exchanges, to make the day different from ordinary dull days. Special arrangements, sufficient to meet any demand, had been made by the treasury to pay out gold for legal tender notes. The clerks in charge of the department expected to be very busy, but they have very little to do even to the close of day's business.

Reports from leading banks agree that the amount of gold coming in is larger than the amount going out. Neither banks in domestic or foreign transactions, nor foreign bankers, nor even speculators make any difference to-day between gold and legal tender and national bank notes. In the gold room, dealings in gold have given way to dealings in U. S. bonds, the latter being all the business now done in that hall.

Of \$25,000 received at the custom house up to noon in payment of duties the bulk was greenbacks, and at the sub-treasury, up to that hour, only \$2,500 in legal tenders had been exchanged for gold. Treasurer Hillhouse was prepared to meet a probable rush for gold, but the demand was very light, while in many instances greenbacks were preferred. The first demand was for \$210, but not another dollar in gold was paid out for half an hour. Within that time there were half a dozen applicants for sums less than \$50, but as no payments are made under that amount, they were refused. National bank bills were also offered, but were not taken, only legal tenders being exchanged.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2.—Resumption of payments in this city caused no stir whatever. Inquiry at prominent banks showed demand for gold up to noon to-day very limited.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—There is little financial circles to mark the advent of resumption. The principal event of importance at the treasury has been the large increased demand for 4 per cent. government bonds. The demand for gold is confined to a very few cases, the majority of applicants preferring currency.

Gen. Jas. A. Garfield, who for the past few days has been a guest of the Commercial Club of Chicago, was invited by the Hon. Money League to deliver an address to-night on the occasion of the meeting to celebrate the resumption of specie payments. The weather was intensely cold, thermometer ranging from 8 to 20 degrees below zero, but despite this Farwell Hall was completely filled with an immense crowd.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 1.—Resumption of specie payments to-day caused not a ripple at banks or in financial circles. Very few wanted checks paid in gold, and some banks received more gold on deposit than they paid out. In all general business transactions bills were preferred. Even savings bank depositors took their interest in bills rather than gold.

August 2.—The legislature is organized. The following resolution passed the senate: Resolved, That national honor, public credit and private interest alike demand that specie resumption, now happily achieved, shall be maintained honestly and unflinchingly at every hazard, and to this end our senators and representatives in congress are requested to use their best endeavors.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—Although the resumption law went into effect yesterday, it did not go into official operation until to-day. At the treasury to-day there was a brisk demand for greenbacks in exchange for gold for remittance, which was denied. There is only the sum of \$300,000 in greenbacks lying in the vaults of the sub-treasury at present, and this is all needed for the payment of demands against the treasury. Mr. Sherman says the whole amount would have been exchanged for gold to-day had he allowed it.

The banks have notified brokers that hereafter they will make no discrimination between gold and greenbacks.

SUDDEN DEATH.

The following sad announcement, we find in the Portland Bee, of the 2nd inst. The deceased was quite well and favorably known in this country, where numerous friends will mourn his sudden departure:

Oliver P. Hatch, a gentleman who has resided in Portland for several years and occupied many positions of responsibility, died suddenly about 8 o'clock this morning at his rooms in the residence of Mrs. J. A. Carr, corner First and Salmon streets. Deceased was discovered in his night clothes in a dying condition, sitting on the floor, when the landlady entered his room to read his claim, and summoned family physicians, but his spirit soon after fled its earthly tenement. Mr. Hatch was born in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1840, and emigrated to California at an early date, and joined Capt. Scott's company of California Volunteers at Volcano, Amador county. The company came to Fort Yamhill in this State in 1862. After his term of service he fulfilled the duties of commissary at the Siletz Indian agency and was subsequently appointed Deputy Sheriff of Grant county and served during 1874, '75 and '76. He possessed good qualities of heart and mind which gained him many friends who now mourn his unfortunate death. The remains have been taken charge of by the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias of which societies deceased was a member.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—For some time past counterfeit half dollars have been most disagreeably common, so much so, that it is scarcely safe to take a roll of \$20 in silver without some caution. There is, evidently, a gang of counterfeiters at work, somewhere in this State. The Ashland Tidings of the 3rd inst., says: "It is reported that a man named Tom Brown was arrested at Yreka last Friday, by an officer of the U. S. Secret Service, charged with manufacturing and passing counterfeit half dollars."

ICE-BORN.—The Portland Standard of 7th, says: Before the river closed the little steamer Clatsop Chief went down the river, while a large laden with goods in tow. While opposite Kalama the large struck on a bar and springing a leak, sank. The tug Portland was chartered in this city and went to the rescue. While below, the river closed and now they are all ice-bound on the lower river.

THE INDIAN WAR OVER.

A special correspondent of the Oregonian, writing from Yakima City, W. T., under date of Dec. 31, 1878, the very latest news from the seat of Indian hostilities, sends the cheering news that the "Cruel war is over," that the Yakima volunteers have returned, and forwards an official report of the expedition, from which we learn that peace is restored, and that Chief Moses and his people will quietly go upon the Yakima reservation. It was a bloodless campaign and "Mido" thinks it hard to tell which were the most scared, the whites or Indians. For the past two years the people of that vicinity have suffered more or less from Indian depredations, being constantly annoyed by bands of thieving renegade Redskins which finally culminated in the murder of Perkins and wife. Endurance ceased to be a virtue and the people took matters in their own hands—and a lasting peace, it is sincerely hoped, will follow.

The report is full of interest, but too lengthy for our columns. Capt. Wm. Splawn, J. A. Splawn, deputy sheriff, and seven other citizens signed the report in which they say:

On Wednesday evening, the 18th, a proposition was made by Moses to let him and his men go and they would bring in the murderers, but at the same time we would allow six of them to go, retaining Moses and three of his men. This party of six left our camp on Crab Creek at 8 o'clock a. m. going at the horses' camp, as we learn, about six in the evening. They succeeded in capturing one of the murderers and returned to White Bluffs the following night stating that one of the murderers had killed himself while they were making an effort to capture him.

We have now in our possession four of the murderers of Perkins and his wife, another has killed himself, and we have also one of the murderers of Charles Jewell of Umatilla county, Oregon.

Moses and his three companions were brought to this place and given in the hands of Father Wilbur who has removed them to Fort Simcoe.

The correspondent says: "After supper we accompanied Father Wilbur to the skookum house, and were allowed to converse with Moses, who told his side of the story, as follows:

Moses gives a very circumstantial account of all his actions, and denies that he ever entertained any hostile feeling toward the whites. He says that when Moses brought him the first message he was told that Wilbur had received a big paper from Gen. Howard concerning the new reservation and he was to hurry up to the reservation, as the paper could not be opened until he got there. When he came to see Wilbur nothing was said about this, and he thought he had been deceived. At the meeting at Yakima he promised to assist in the capture of the murderers. Enos had arranged to meet him at a certain place, but instead of doing so, he (Enos) had taken the whites 12 miles below. Moses confessed to have acted foolishly in allowing so many of his men to come down to the river, where the volunteers were, but disclaims all intention of being otherwise than friendly. He wanted to show the people that he was not a murderer, being more than ordinary all his men wanted to see the party off. To his knowledge there was no gun pointed at the whites. After leaving the party, and the whites returning to go to the reservation, he and his men returned to his camp. The next day he sent one of his men across the river with the intention of joining the whites and assist them in the capture of the murderers. One of his men came to him and expressed the fear that they would not be received in a friendly manner by the whites, and feeling this, Moses accompanied them. Traveling until late at night they made a dry camp up in the mountains, and it was at this place that they were captured, their arms taken away from them and they themselves bound and gagged, placed in jail and ironed. Such is the substance of Moses' story as to his actions, and he earnestly desired that the people should know that he entertains no hard feelings toward them. He says that he was put in irons by the lies of a few men, but his heart is still warm, and whether he is to remain a prisoner the rest of his life or is released to-morrow, Moses will never forget the whites. They are a people he never injured him, he still will be a friend to them.

GRAVE WARNING.

The Times (Jacksonville, Oregon), of the 3d inst., has the following well-timed suggestions, which it would be well to heed, ere another Indian war is brought about, and the exposed settlers in Southern Oregon, are subjected to inhuman barbarities which might be averted, by a little prudence, caution and good sense. The Times says:

In reference to the matter of trouble being imminent in case of removal of Indians to nine principal reservations, as mentioned by the Times a couple of weeks ago, the broke Journal learned from settlers within many miles of Klamath Agency, that there need be no doubt of a war whenever an effort is made to remove the reservation Modocs, Snakes and Pines from Klamath Lake. There are about 1,100 of them, well used to firearms, and as brave and fearless as Capt. Jack's Modocs who made such a stubborn fight in the lava beds a few years ago. Should the government decide on any such measures, fair warning should be given to the settlers to remove to safe quarters with their families. All of Butte Creek valley and other sections in Siskiyou county would be deserted as well as portions of Modoc county, Cal., while in most of Lake county, settlers would also be in danger. It will take all the troops on this coast to move the Indians to Klamath Agency, and even then the Indians would roam the country committing depredations before they could be conquered as prisoners for removal. The Indians consider removal as equal to death, and will fight rather than submit to it, especially since they have heard of the Modocs dying off so rapidly after their removal from the lava beds to Indian Territory, where they never were and never will be satisfied, no matter how well they are treated. The Indians are great lovers of their old haunts and hunting grounds, and stick to them with a devotion that no danger of death can cause them to relinquish.

Last Sabbath the mortal remains of J. W. Cook, an old pioneer and very estimable citizen, were laid carefully to rest in the Locke cemetery, four miles north of this city. In consequence of illness, Rev. Campbell, of Monmouth, could not attend, and Rev. Jos. Emery officiated. Obituary next week.

TELEGRAPHIC.

COMPILED FROM THE DAILY OREGONIAN.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.—The Maine vote in the house on governor stood as follows: Alonzo Aaronson, 55; Jos. L. Smith, 85; Seldon Conner, 64; Frederick Robie, 62. One absent on each side.

Boston, Jan. 4.—The house passed, sitting resolutions on the death of the late C. C. Cushing.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Some twenty persons sent by Commissioner Lane before the U. S. circuit court, charged with frauds at the recent election, appeared before Judge Billings to-day and were bailed in \$1,000 each. Fifteen persons arrested in Natchitoches parish by deputy U. S. marshal were brought here to-day. These are parties against whom Hornsby gave evidence for running him out of the parish during the late campaign.

The yellow fever commission is taking evidence and getting information daily and developing numerous points and theories.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—On the 1st inst. the postoffice department reduced the price of stamped envelopes on an average of 20 per cent. throughout the entire schedule, and the result is seen in largely increased requisitions now being received. Those on Saturday footed up \$466,600 on envelopes valued at \$9,755 or more than double those of any single day in the history of the department. The entire requisition of the day for postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards amounted to \$515,389, and included what were 4,765,500 postal cards.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.—The river blocked with ice and navigation is suspended. The canal is blocked its whole length. All industries dependent upon water supply have closed.

BUFFALO, Jan. 4.—There is no cessation to the storm; the wind blows 35 miles per hour. Business on all railroads centering here is suspended; but three passenger trains have arrived, one by the N. Y. Central from Albany, due here at 8:30 Thursday arrived 11:30 to-night, drawn by thirteen engines with snow plows.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—The Pacific Express, west bound, on the M. C. R. R., can make no accommodation train near Kalamazoo to-day. A number of persons are somewhat out and bruised, but none seriously.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 4.—A blinding snow storm is being raging in this vicinity all day and continuing. No train arrived over the Oswego, Binghamton and northern roads. A train was made up in this city for Albany and left at 12:20. It was drawn by two engines, and when near Syracuse the forward engine broke loose and darted ahead into a snow bank where it stuck. The second engine with the train, ran into the first engine, wrecking several cars, and throwing them down an embankment. The express car caught fire and its contents were consumed with a portion of the mails. The engineer and fireman were injured, also the brakeman and when near Cayuga the forward engine broke loose and darted ahead into a snow bank where it stuck. The second engine with the train, ran into the first engine, wrecking several cars, and throwing them down an embankment. The express car caught fire and its contents were consumed with a portion of the mails. 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